

Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

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DEATH TO THE COMMUNISTS

Readers of this newsletter are aware that, in addition to the U.S. Communist Party, there are numerous small communist parties active within the U.S.A. and that some of these are exceedingly virulent and violent.

Public attention was drawn to the existence of one of these parties, the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), which in October renamed itself, the Communist Workers Party, U.S.A. (CWP), when five of its members were fatally shot and others were wounded, while it was conducting a "Death to the Klan" rally in Greensboro, North Carolina on November 3.

The WVO-CWP has been addicted to the rhetoric and practice of violence. Their enemies are numerous, including many other communists as well as such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the police. They classify the police as "fascist goons" and frequently greet them with chants of "Death to the Police." They call police protection "harassment."

When the WVO-CWP announced that it was holding a "Death to the Klan Rally," with the objective of the physical destruction of the Klan, some Klansmen took the rhetoric seriously and decided to strike first. The anti-Klan rally was being held in the Black Morningside Homes housing development in Greensboro, North Carolina. A caravan of cars containing alleged Klansmen and Nazis drove up and opened fire on the WVO leaders. Five leaders of the WVO were killed and a number of marchers were injured. Fourteen of the attackers are now in prison, awaiting trial for first-degree murder.

The police, who, in deference to the attitude and wishes of the WVO-CWP, had been keeping a low profile, were a block away. It took them three minutes to reach the scene, and they arrived too late to avert tragedy. Naturally, they are now accused of incompetence or even collaboration with the Klan. It is a case of "damed if you do, and damed if you don't."

The dead are:

Cesar Cauce, 25, of Durham, a union activist at the Duke University Medical Center.
James M. Waller, 37, a former physician who had gone to work in the textile mill, later becoming a strike leader at the Cone Mills' Haw River, N.C., plant. He was a CWP central committee member.

William Samson, 31, of Greensboro, a shop steward at the Cone Mills White Oha mill here.
Sandra Smith, 29, a native of Piedmont, N.C., who had been active in black student protests and union activity.

Michael Nathan, a pediatrician at a health center serving Durham's low income community. Nathan was active in the Medical Committee for Human Rights and the civil rights and antiwar movements.

Small communist parties, such as the WVO-CWP have the capacity to generate sacrificial dedication in their membership. Three of those killed were doctors. One of these doctors had given up medical practice to become a manual worker in a textile mill. From this vantage point he became a strike organizer. This is an example of the communist practice known as "Colonizing the Unions." It is possible because of the dedication of the communists. One is reminded of the poetic words of William Butler Yeats:

"The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity."

Violence is abhorrent and these murders must be condemned. However, it seems that the WVO-CWP was seeking martyrs. They set out to provoke violence.

The WVO-CWP Communists now have their martyrs, and they will strive to use them to challenge others to show similar dedication to the communist cause. This martyrdom will also confer special prestige upon the organization for which the martyrs died.

The remaining leaders of the WVO-CWP tried to politicize the funeral and to turn it into a great recruiting rally, but the relatively small attendance must have been disappointing.

The malignancy of a tumor cannot be judged by its size. A small growth can destroy the whole body. Similarly, the malignancy of a communist party cannot be determined by the number of its members. The slogan of Lenin was, "Fewer, but better." Small groups of disciplined, trained, dedicated individuals can have a potency much greater than mere size would suggest. This is certainly true of such groups as the various Communist Parties, and the Nazi Party.

The following profile of the WVO-CWP was published in the Marxist-Leninist GUARDIAN, November 14, page 5:

Who is Workers Viewpoint Organization?

Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), organizers of the Nov. 3 anti-Klan rally in Greensboro, N.C., traces its origins to the antiwar and anti-imperialist struggles of the 1960s.

In the early 1970s, an organization called the Asian Study Group came together in New York City—based primarily in the Asian community—to do anti-imperialist work and agitation. In 1973 the Asian Study Group became WVO and upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its leading political line.

WVO engaged in a number of actions against police brutality and racial discrimination, especially in New York's Chinatown. Through the African Liberation Support Committee, WVO helped organize African Liberation Day demonstrations in Washington for several years.

WVO's political line and practice have been marked by ultra-"leftism" and dogmatism.

In 1974, 20,000 people rallied in New York's Madison Square Garden to demand independence for Puerto Rico from the U.S. At the rally, WVO's Jerry Tung denounced not only U.S. imperialism but what he characterized as the threat of Soviet

Union to Puerto Rico. Tung's speech was drowned out by chants of "Unity! Unity!" from the crowd.

For another example, WVO's position on the Equal Rights Amendment has been that it is "a bourgeois trick to divert the workers' movement."

PHYSICAL ATTACKS

WVO has attacked many groups all across the left verbally and, on occasion, physically. In 1976 WVO disrupted an October League (CP-ML) forum on party-building in New York City by throwing chairs at the stage.

More recently, the League for Revolutionary Struggle (LRS)—a small pro-China group—charged WVO with attacking LRS members in Chicago last month with baseball bats and hammers and injuring several.

In the Sept. 1, 1979 issue of WVO's newspaper, Workers Viewpoint, the group hailed the death sentences of 14 leftists in Iran because they were Trotskyists: "Khomeini, supported by the people in executing them, will show no mercy to these counter-revolutionary dogs!"

In 1976 WVO briefly joined a number of other small groups such as the Puerto

Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization, August 29th Movement and Revolutionary Workers League to form what they called "the Revolutionary Wing" of the antirevisionist movement. The hallmark of this grouping was a call for an abandonment of work among the mass movements and for a concentration on theory under the slogan, "Build the party on the ideological plane." The grouping soon fragmented.

WVO always closely followed China's international positions. However, after the death of Mao Zedong, Workers Viewpoint newspaper did not print an article on China for two years. Finally in late 1978, WVO criticized the current regime in Beijing and later announced support for the "gang of four." WVO no longer considers China a socialist country, upholds the three worlds theory, and regards the U.S. and the Soviet Union as equal dangers to the world's people.

Last month, WVO announced that it had formed the Communist Workers Party U.S.A. (CWP) with Jerry Tung as its general secretary. WVO announced that with the formation of the CWP, "U.S. workers once again have their headquarters." J.T.

WHAT IS THE TRUE SITUATION IN IRAN?

From this distance the people of Iran seem united behind the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini. A different picture is presented by an Iranian correspondent of the Marxist-Leninist GUARDIAN. He describes a country with its institutions disintegrating, unemployment rife, and discontent spreading which is plagued with factionalism in its so-called leadership and which has suffered military defeat in its battles with the Kurds. He sees the attack on the Embassy and the holding of the hostages as a desperate attempt to unify the country behind Khomeini's leadership, a tactic which has succeeded temporarily.

The views of the author are undoubtedly colored by his communist beliefs and hopes, but they merit consideration. If they describe the true picture, they provide a glimmer of hope that time and patience may be rewarded with the release of the hostages.

Considering the mental and physical torture which the hostages are suffering, the temptation to attempt some dramatic and desperate action to rescue them is overwhelming. The priority of preserving their lives rules out many attractive programs. It is hard for Americans to wait patiently while diplomacy plods along, and it is harder for the hostages, but it is necessary.

While waiting, we must remain sensitive to the suffering of the prisoners, and pray without ceasing for their safety and release, taking advantage of every opportunity to express our determination that they shall be free. We must remember the old adage, "While there is life, there is hope."

The article which appeared in the December 5 edition of the GUARDIAN is republished below:

Khomeini sought unity from crisis

Tensions in Iran leadership figure in embassy takeover

By **SIMIN AHMADI**
Special to the Guardian

Tehran, Iran

The crisis stemming from the occupation of the U.S. embassy here did not begin in a political vacuum.

It can be said to have started, of course, with the decades of U.S. support for the despised Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, followed by Washington's permission for the ousted dictator to visit New York.

But, while the most important part, that's not the entire story. Much of the rest has to do with the political contradictions which have existed in Iran since the shah's downfall earlier this year.

The occupation of the U.S. embassy and taking of hostages by Iranian students Nov. 4 appeared to be the spontaneous outgrowth of a demonstration earlier in the day at Tehran University.

The action, however, may well have been planned in advance by a faction of mullahs (religious leaders) within Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's close circle of advisers.

This so-called "anti-U.S." faction was opposed to now-former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and some of the other mullahs' approach to Iran's problems and "liberal" attitude toward the political leadership within the country.

The faction is led by Khomeini's son, Ahmad, who along with other "radical" mullahs was apprehensive about Bazargan's effort to shape his government to be more appealing to the U.S. Even more than Bazargan, opposition was very strong against now-former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, who had become a U.S. citizen during his exile.

DEEPER DIMENSIONS

The embassy occupation was originally designed to embarrass Bazargan and succeeded in deposing him. It soon assumed deeper dimensions which Marxist observers here do not believe the Ayatollah fully foresaw. It is thought that the domestic and international repercussions which followed the seizure were mainly unexpected and that Khomeini took advantage of them to preserve his rapidly deteriorating support.

This is not to say there is not a genuine anti-imperialist content to Khomeini's guidance of the embassy affair—but his principal objective is to consolidate his internal political base.

For weeks before the occupation, Iran was experiencing one of its most serious political crises since the collapse of the shah's regime. The war with the Kurds was becoming a losing battle for the government because the

Situation in Iran (Cont'd)

pasdaran, Khomeini's special militia, was badly beaten in Kurdistan. Also, the regular army was militarily ineffective in its drive to wipe out Kurdish resistance and many soldiers, refusing to fight after they spent time in Kurdistan, returned to their homes. Iranians began to see the reactionary political direction in which Khomeini's regime was headed in dealing with the Kurds and also realized the government could never win this war.

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST

In late October in northern Anzali, the main port and major fishing center on the Caspian Sea, fishermen confronted Khomeini's militia over their right to fish independently of Shila'at, a government contracted company. Several people were killed during a confrontation at police headquarters after the fishermen seized a company boat and distributed its 80,000 fish to the townspeople. This affair resulted in a serious blow to Khomeini's authority and prestige in the northern provinces. Shortly afterwards, in a related incident, "Death to Khomeini" was the chant in nearby Rasht, capital of the northern Gilan province, during another confrontation with the pasdaran.

In the past three months Khomeini's Assembly of Experts had been preparing a new constitution which embodied all the backward aspects of Islamic theocracy. Almost all Iranian politicians, except for the mullahs, were demanding cancellation of the assembly, a demand which was gaining popular support.

Ayatollah Shariat Madari (second top religious figure next to Khomeini), the then Prime Minister Bazargan, the National Front and almost every liberal political party in Iran opposed the assembly, which was dominated by the mullahs.

The contradictions within Iran's ruling clique soon sharpened. The bourgeoisie, represented by Bazargan and Ayatollah Madari, was becoming extremely disturbed by Iran's political direction. It had no real power. Investments in every sector of the economy declined to near zero. This class, which had fought against the shah and monopoly capital, could see no political stability in the country.

On the other hand, the petty bourgeoisie—represented by Ayatollah Khomeini—was advancing rapidly toward full control of the bureaucracy and state apparatus.

A referendum on the new constitution will be held Dec. 2-3. Khomeini's forces are counting on that 65% of the population which is illiterate and cannot understand what it says to favor the document. Most Iranians who do understand it are now opposed. It was apparent some time ago the referendum might draw only a portion of the masses to the polls because of these objections.

Thus, Khomeini needed to create a "spirit of unity" within the country to stop the ever increasing momentum of opposition. The embassy affair created just such a spirit for him.

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

The economic crisis in Iran is quite serious. Production has dropped severely since the revolution. Shortages are evident in every area of consumption. Supermarkets are half empty. Production by some large enterprises has been replaced by "village-type industry." Small producers' commodities and home-made goods are now entering the market, something that had been abandoned over a decade ago with the expansion of large industries.

Unemployment has reached almost 50%. Despite the highly charged anti-U.S. at-

mosphere in Tehran and Khomeini's call for unity, about 4000 unemployed workers occupied the labor department Nov. 12, saying they were "fed up with empty promises." In the past six months Tehran's population rose to 5.5 million from 4 million. This has been attributed to the migration of Iran's rural poor to the city to await the fulfillment of Khomeini's promises of housing, employment and a better life.

One aspect of the embassy takeover is that Khomeini and his Revolutionary Council have stolen political initiative from the left. Their radical and strong anti-U.S. approach leaves little room for the left to counter maneuver at this stage. It has only been in the past two weeks or so that the left, led by the independent Marxist-Leninist Fedayee, has been able to initiate its own demonstrations.

The Fedayee and other independent left forces view the embassy crisis as a political diversion—first to slap down Bazargan then as it grew to unexpected proportions, to completely neutralize opposition to Khomeini's fundamentalist religious rule. These forces demand the return of the shah and generally support the takeover, now that it is reality, but do so critically.

The revisionist Tudeh Party and the "Marxist" Revolutionary Organization of Tudeh, on the contrary, have responded to the crisis by competing with each other in provoking which is the better Muslim, approving almost every act and word from the mullahs.

If Khomeini and his clique soften their demands after the referendum, it will be because they believe they have temporarily controlled the internal political crisis. The situation will remain unstable for some time, however, and Iranians are preparing themselves for a long, cold winter.

The referendum of December 2-3 to establish in Iran an Islamic Republic under lifelong dictatorship of Khomeini was passed with apparently massive support. Early reports indicate, however, that one third of the population failed to vote which shows substantial opposition even at this time when emotions run high and tend to unite Iranians behind Khomeini.

In the northwest province of Azerbaijan, which has a population of 10 million, many of whom are Turkomans of Sunni Moslem faith, a large number are opposed to the dictatorship of Khomeini, while in Kurdistan the opposition is total.

The new constitution gives Khomeini greater power than the Shah had. He can veto any action the government or parliament takes and will make all judicial appointments. He will be supreme commander of the armed forces, appoint and dismiss all senior officers and have the power to declare war.

THERE ARE COMMUNIST SECRET AGENTS

Anticommunists are often accused of seeing a communist under every bed. Communists are not under every bed, but they are under some beds.

This thought is prompted by the official revelations about Mr. Anthony Blunt, formerly Sir Anthony Blunt, who in 1964 confessed to having been a Soviet spy while serving in Britain's secret security service M15. He was an associate of those other revealed communist spies, Burgess, MacLean and Philby, and assisted in their defection to Russia when their arrest was imminent. He claims that he was ordered to defect to Russia also, but he preferred to remain in England and to take the risk of whatever fate awaited him.

It turned out that the risk was minor. He was granted immunity from prosecution and was permitted to retain his position in the royal household where he was art adviser to the Queen. The Prime Minister of the day was not informed of his spying. His role was recently revealed in a book, "The Climate of Treason," by Andrew Boyle. The publication of this book prompted the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who was informed of his treason, to make a statement on Blunt in the British House of Commons on November 21.

The only imposed penalty Blunt has suffered is the removal of his knighthood, an indignity less than horrendous. The press has treated him with kid gloves. He made a statement which was half apology and half self-justification. He said he regretted what he had done but that it was due to his having placed faithfulness to his political conscience ahead of national loyalty. He justified the Russian-German pact which initiated the Second World War. He belittled the significance of the secret information he had given the Russians and, when confronted with difficult questions, he took refuge behind the Official Secrets Act.

It is prudent to ask how many other agents of the Soviet Union are occupying positions of power and trust in the institutions of democratic societies. It is communist policy to recruit idealistic youth who entertain delusions about the excellence of communist societies and the glorious future communism will create while they feel guilty about the faults they discern in their own countries. Once recruited, these young communists are instructed to appear to renounce communism and try to entrench themselves in responsible positions in such institutions as Government, the Press, the Church, Education, Labor, or the Arts. From their vantage point, they then serve the communist cause as directed by their Soviet masters and their communist convictions.

How many such agents lurk undetected in the institutions of the U.S.A.? For the communists, the right person, in the right place, at the right time can be of inestimable service.

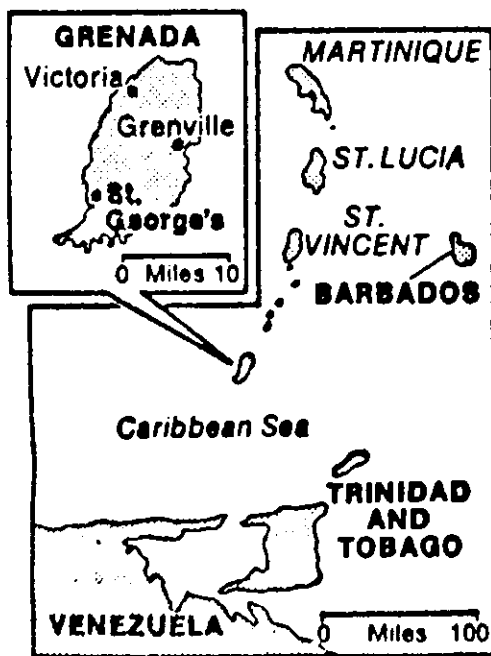
It is as foolish to deny the possibility of such communist infiltration as it is to see communists everywhere.

Efficient intelligence organizations are essential for the protection of free societies. The destruction of the Congressional Intelligence Committees and the emasculation of the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. are among the tragedies of our era.

Write to your Congressmen to urge the creation of a new House Internal Security Committee and to your Senator to ask for the creation of a Senate Committee or Subcommittee to investigate subversive activities.

HAVE YOU REMEMBERED THE CHRISTIAN ANTI-COMMUNISM CRUSADE IN YOUR WILL ?

A SECOND CUBA IN THE CARIBBEAN



While argument continues over whether Nicaragua will follow in the path of Cuba, the revolutionary government of one island in the Caribbean is openly proclaiming its intention to be like Cuba. That island is Grenada, which is located in the eastern Caribbean, 90 miles north of Trinidad, and which is noted for the production of nutmeg and other spices.

The population of Grenada is about 100,000, and the people speak English. Formerly a colony of Great Britain, it was granted independence in 1974. An insurrection in March, 1979, brought a revolutionary government, representing the New Jewel Movement to power. The Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government is Maurice Bishop.

THE MILITANT, organ of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers' Party, publishes in its November 30 edition an interview with Selwyn Strachan, one of the founders of the New Jewel Movement and presently Minister of Labor, Works, and Communications of the Peoples Revolutionary Government. Here is a portion of that interview:

Q. How would you compare the revolutionary process here in Grenada with the development of the Cuban revolution, particularly in its early days?

A. First of all, the revolution took place in 1959 in Cuba. Ours takes place in 1979, twenty years after.

Their revolution was led by revolutionaries, just like Grenada.

Cuba, of course, was a neocolonial society, totally dominated by America. Our country was also dominated by imperialism.

The working class there was also weak, just like ours here. In other words, it was a petty-bourgeois society, like ours.

And Cuba, more or less, went through the same process that we are right now going through. What Cuba had in 1959, after the revolution, was a dictatorship of the masses, just like what we have here. They had to go through a similar process that we are in fact going through right now.

For example, in the first twenty months of the revolution, Cuba did not really get into the commanding heights of the economy, the banks, big factories, and so forth. It was after a period, they began to move into those areas. We have a similar situation here.

Of course, there is a slight difference in that we don't have any indigenous

factories and enterprises like Cuba had, because they had sugar cane and mills and so forth. We don't have any factories here producing from nutmegs or cocoa or bananas.

Therefore it was much easier for them to acquire these things. They didn't have to get into the whole question of industrialization from scratch, like we will have to do.

We believe that our course of development will be more or less the same as the Cuban revolution. There may be one or two minor differences, but nothing dramatic.

And that, of course, will go for almost every country in the Caribbean, because we have been underdeveloped by the imperialist world. The character of our economies is more or less the same. Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados, Trinidad, you name it, we have been plundered by the imperialist world.

If we have taken a decision to socially transform our society, and we are adopting the correct approach according to the laws of historical development, we would more or less have to go through the same process, with slight differences because of the unevenness, since some countries are more developed than the next.

But basically, the approach will be the same, if we are moving to socialism.

SOVIET PROBLEMS WITH NUCLEAR POWER

The Soviet Union is proceeding apace with its program to supply all the electricity European Russia uses from nuclear reactors, but it is finding some problems more difficult than anticipated.

The Soviet Union does not deny that there are problems, such as the satisfactory disposal of nuclear waste, associated with nuclear power, but they regard the problems as difficulties to be overcome, not insuperable barriers.

An article by two Soviet nuclear scientists, published in the prestigious party journal, **KOMMUNIST**, of September, 1979 (No. 14) discusses the problems frankly.

The article states that the Soviet Union has chosen to build breeder reactors because they increase Uranium use ten times, but that this program is running behind schedule because of unexpected difficulties. It states:

"The difficulties involved in creating economic power stations with the promising fast neutron reactors have been greater than expected. They stem primarily from the difficulties of using liquid metal as a coolant (sodium is used for the purpose in most designs). As a result, the date (the early 80s) at which powerful reactors would be developed has been moved back to the end of the century under current assumptions."

Discussing nuclear waste, the author states:

"Nonetheless, we may state that at present... the external fuel cycle and radioactive wastes have become the main problem of nuclear power, not only in economic, scientific and technical terms, but in sociological terms as well."

"In spite of the considerable attention given to these problems throughout the world and the significant progress toward their solution that has been made, we still apparently cannot consider that assured, reliable, cheap and fully perfected technologies that have stood the tests of time have been developed for all installations in the external fuel cycle. In addition, the cost of the main processes in this cycle is becoming considerably greater than was previously expected."

They also discuss the best location for nuclear plants and suggest that it may be preferable to combine nuclear power plants into huge nuclear complexes rather than dispersing them in populous and polluted areas.

It seems that the debate concerning the best uses of nuclear power is still continuing in the Soviet Union. However, the debate is concerning how to get maximum power and safety, not about whether nuclear power stations should be built.

The Soviet commitment to nuclear power in the Soviet Union is firm, but Soviet supporters in the U.S.A. and Western Europe are playing a leading role in organizations opposing nuclear power in these countries. Since energy determines industrial strength, these policies will result in shifting the balance of power in favor of the Soviet Union and helping Soviet world hegemony.

Communism comes to power by deception and remains in power by force. The best defense against deception is knowledge. Spread knowledge of the nature, morals, methods, policies, programs, organizations and objectives of communism by distributing this free newsletter. Send names and addresses of individuals to whom you would like it sent, to: Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, P. O. Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801

LIBYA HIJACKING URANIUM SHIPMENTS

There are authoritative reports that Libya has been stealing large quantities of uranium ore from France's former colony, Niger, which, along with Gabon, is France's main source of uranium.

About two months ago a truck containing 20 tons of partly-processed uranium ore disappeared while traveling southward through Niger to the port of Cotonou in Dahomey. The truck was discovered, overturned and empty, by nomads a couple weeks later. The abandoned vehicle was found north of its point of departure, about 100 miles from the Libyan border, in a region which has been under de facto Libyan control for some time.

An alarmed but impoverished Niger appealed to France for help. France's intelligence service discovered that several shipments of partly processed uranium ore have been hijacked by Libyans during recent months. This uranium may be destined for Pakistan which is believed to be manufacturing, with Libya's help, the first "Islamic bomb."

The ease with which the Pakistan mob was stirred up to attack the U.S. Embassy by an unsupported and false accusation by Ayatollah Khomeini that the U.S. was involved in the attack on the sacred mosque in Mecca is cause for great alarm. The thought of such mobs having access to atom bombs fills any rational mind with foreboding. [Source of information withheld but available on request]

Cassette tapes containing a lecture on the current world situation and answers to the following questions are now available:

1. What is the Communist program for the conquest of the U.S.?
2. How has Communism infiltrated the churches?
3. What are the facts of Soviet military strength compared to that of the U.S.?
4. Is SALT II in our interest?
5. What is the relationship between secular humanism and Communism?
6. In abolishing the draft, did we adopt one of the Communist policies for taking over a nation?
7. Why does Communism appeal to millionaires, college professors and ministers of religion?
8. Does President Carter really understand the Communist threat?
9. What about the tri-lateral commission?
10. Why should and how can Christians oppose Communism?
11. Are our public schools being used as tools for the Communists?
12. Is Cuba being prepared as a base from which the U.S. can be attacked?

These questions were submitted to me by Dr. Bill Bennett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Ft. Smith, Arkansas. For this reason these tapes are called the Ft. Smith tapes, 1 and 2. They are available at \$7 each.

For copies of these tapes, envelope and bumper stickers containing the communist formula for the conquest of the United States, "*External encirclement, plus internal demoralization, plus thermonuclear blackmail, leads to progressive surrender,*" or a free copy of this newsletter, write to:

CHRISTIAN ANTI-COMMUNISM CRUSADE, P.O. Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801

Dr. Fred Schwarz, Editor

Every time we graduate from high school or college a student who believes:

1) There is no God; 2) Human beings are material machines, mere evolutionary animals; and 3) That all human intellectual and emotional qualities are derived from the environment, we graduate a potential communist recruit.
